



(12) **United States Patent**  
**Hsieh**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 11,458,600 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **\*Oct. 4, 2022**

- (54) **ROLLER WRENCH**
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- (\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.  
This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

- (21) Appl. No.: **17/183,301**
- (22) Filed: **Feb. 23, 2021**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**  
US 2021/0260729 A1 Aug. 26, 2021

**Related U.S. Application Data**  
(60) Provisional application No. 63/003,775, filed on Apr. 1, 2020, provisional application No. 62/981,322, filed on Feb. 25, 2020.

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**B25B 13/46** (2006.01)  
**F16D 71/04** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **B25B 13/463** (2013.01); **B25B 13/462** (2013.01); **F16D 71/04** (2013.01)

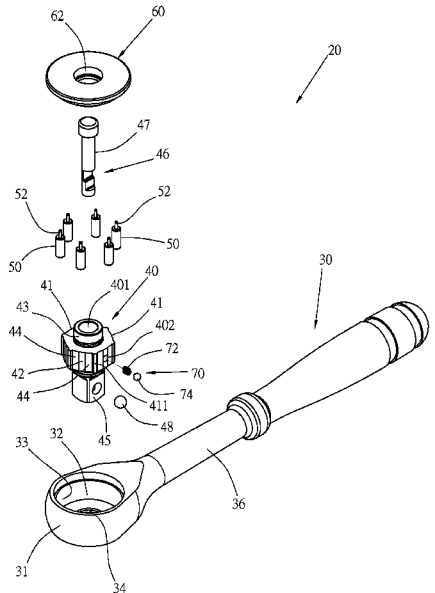
(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC . B25B 13/5066; B25B 13/462; B25B 13/463; F16D 15/00; F16D 41/088; F16D 71/04  
USPC ..... 81/59.1, 52  
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**  
A roller wrench having a body with a circular chamber; a driving member being a regular polygonal component capable of rotating in the chamber; a plurality of rollers installed in the chamber, each of the rollers is located between a side of the driving member and a peripheral wall of the chamber; a reversing knob capable of driving the rollers to move in the chamber so that each of the rollers moves between two edges of each of sides of the driving member; and at least one elastic positioning component installed on one of the sides of the driving member, and capable of elastically moving into the driving member or protruding from a peripheral surface of the driving member. The elastic positioning component is moved into the driving member when being compressed; and is protruded from the driving member when not being acted on by an external force.

**8 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets**



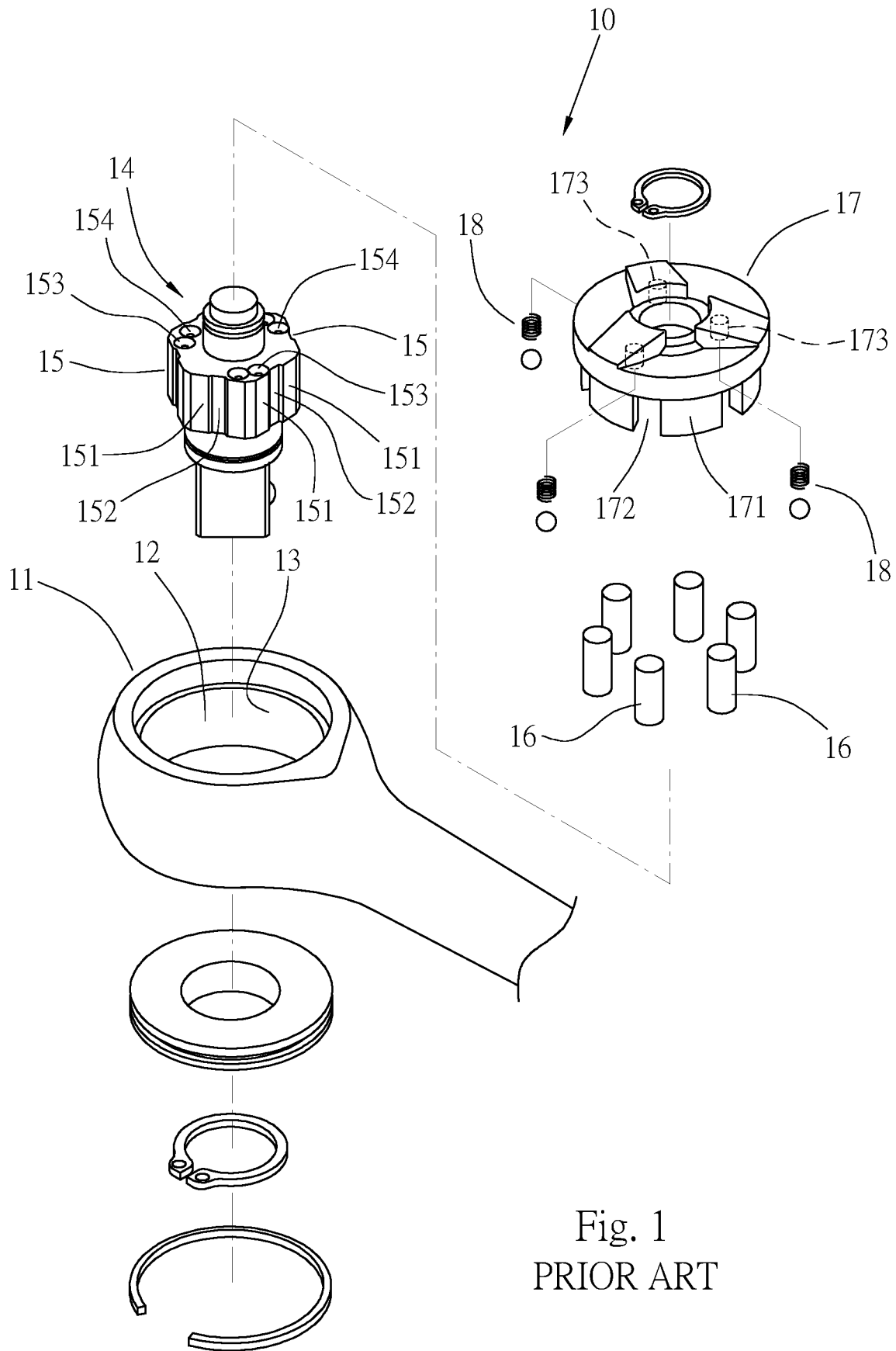


Fig. 1  
PRIOR ART

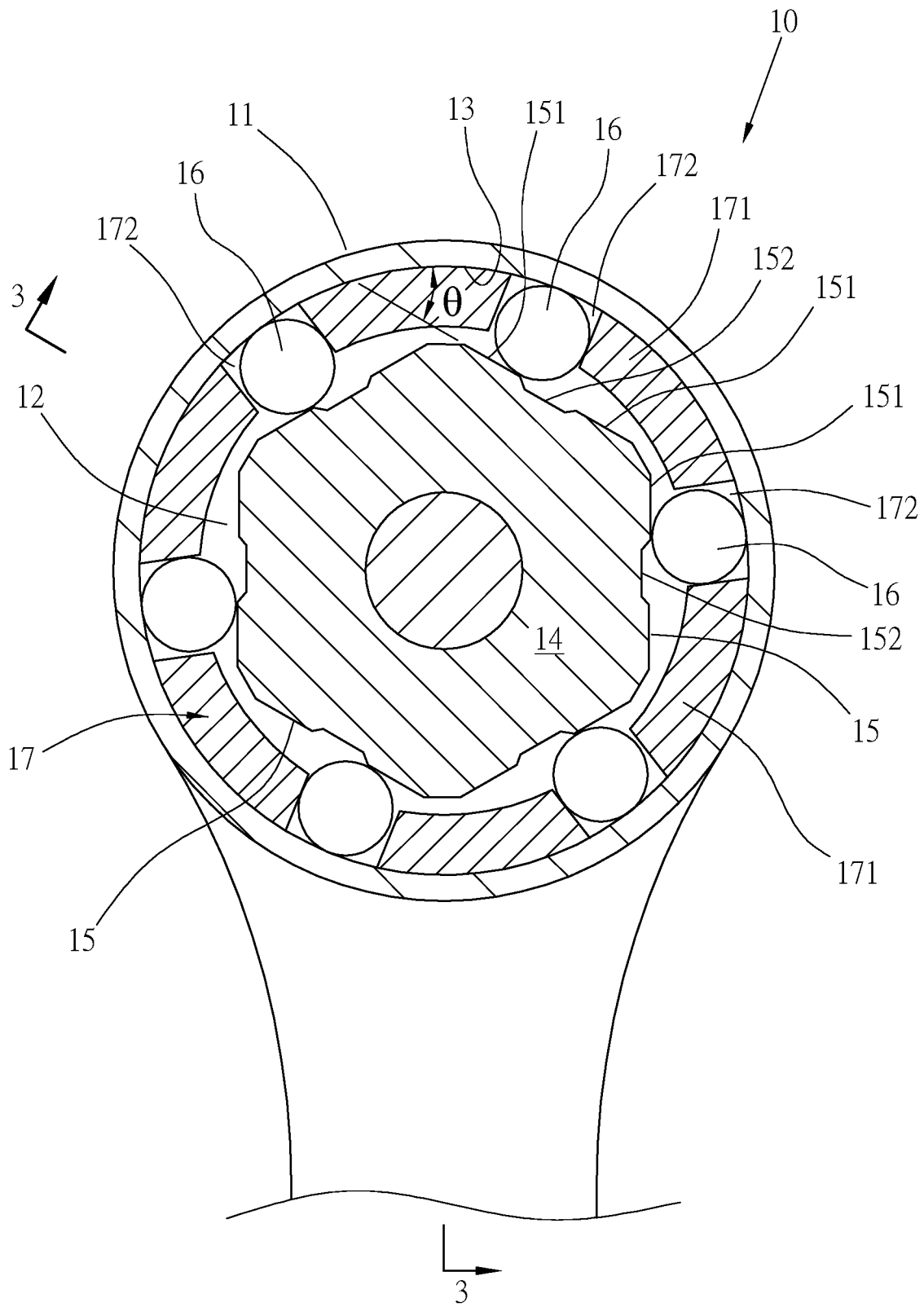


Fig. 2  
PRIOR ART

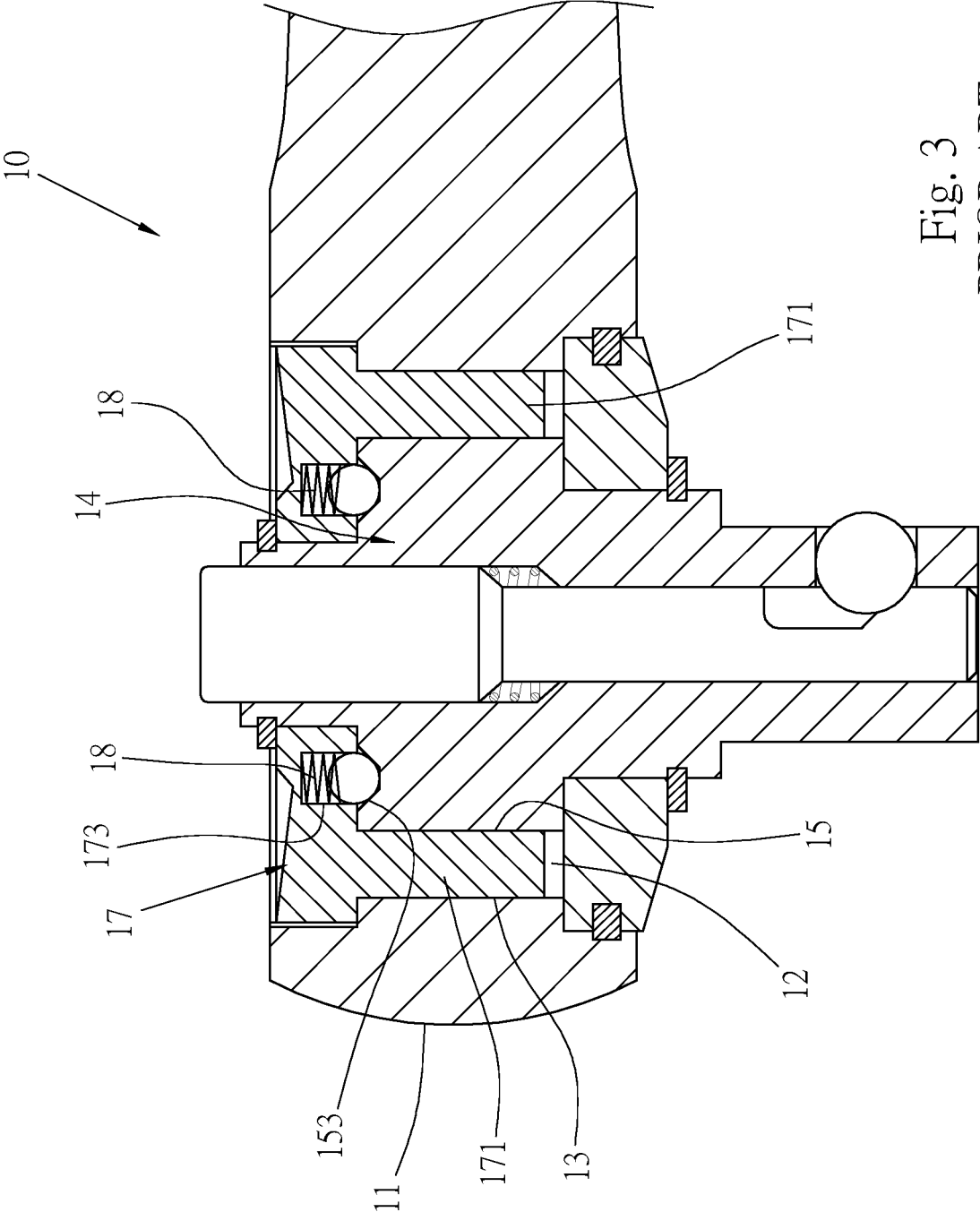


Fig. 3  
PRIOR ART

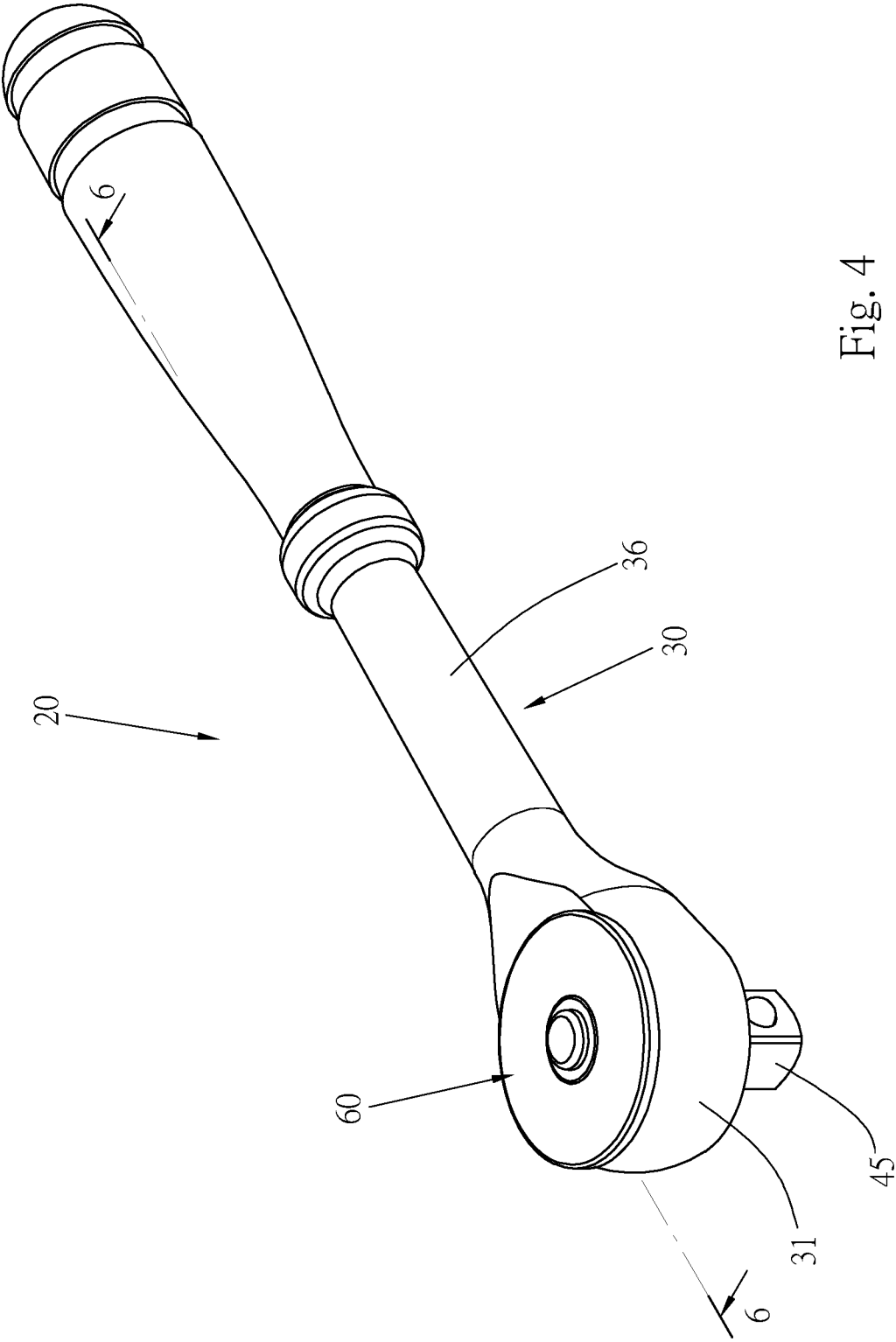


Fig. 4





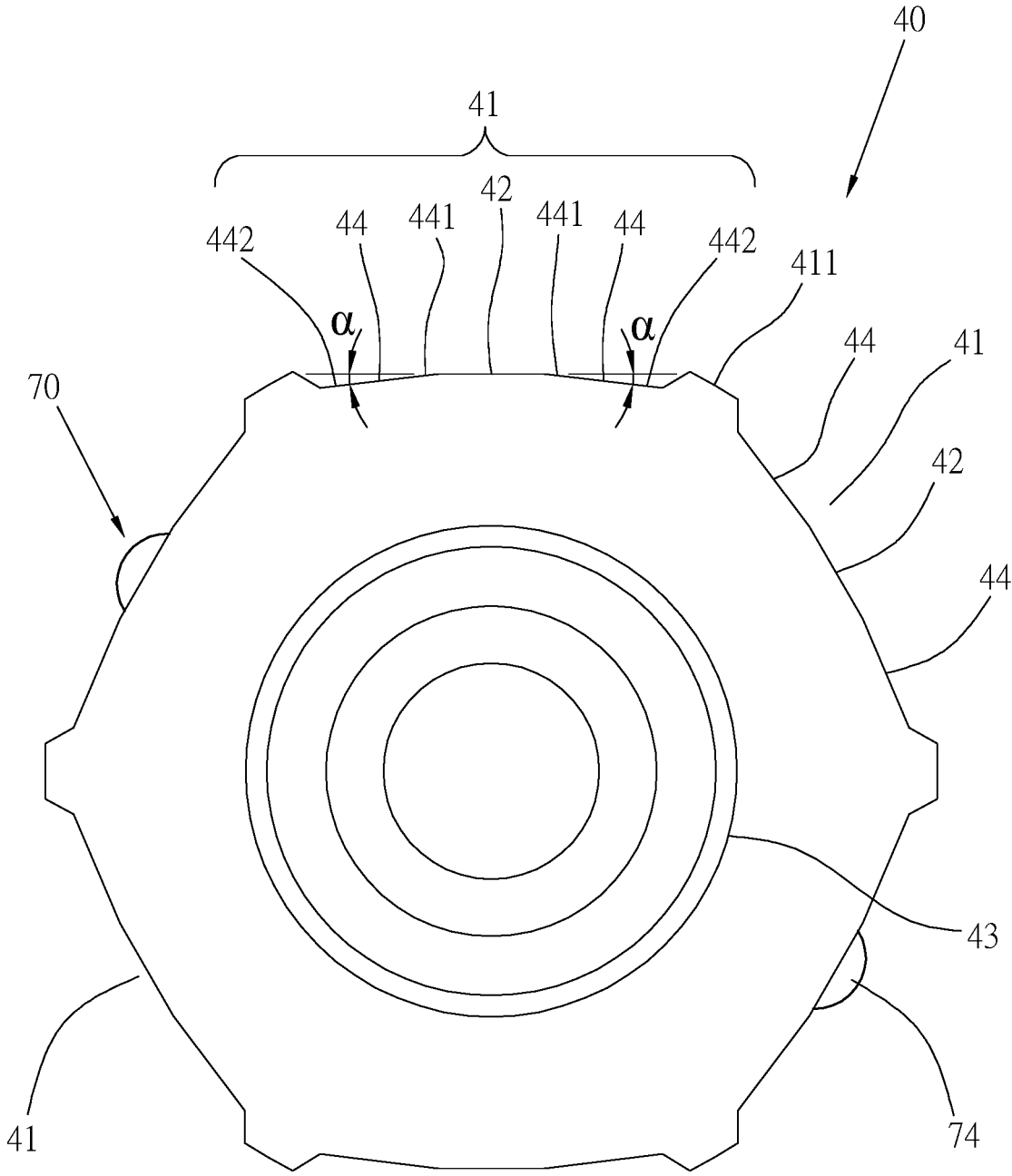


Fig. 7

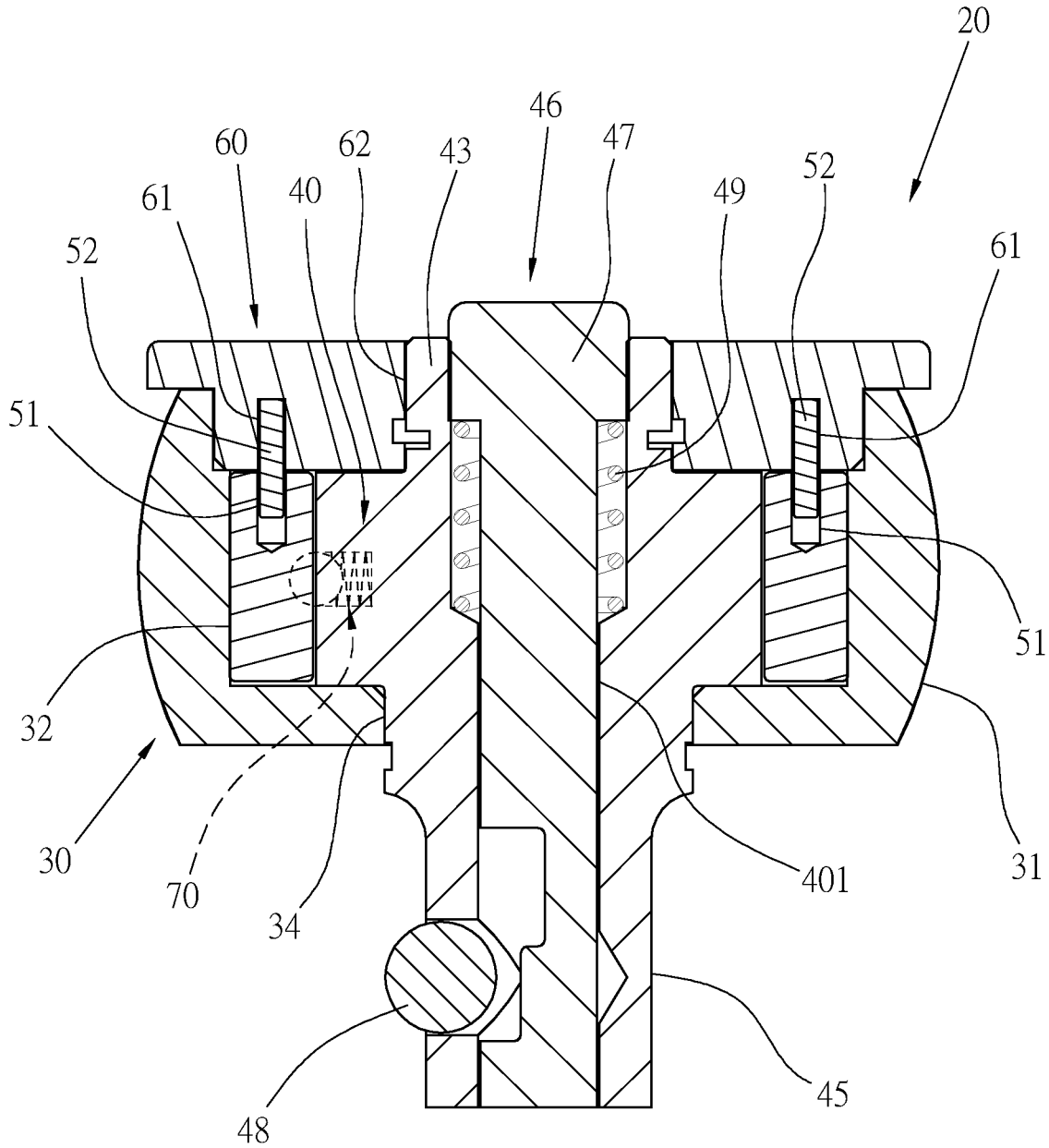


Fig. 8



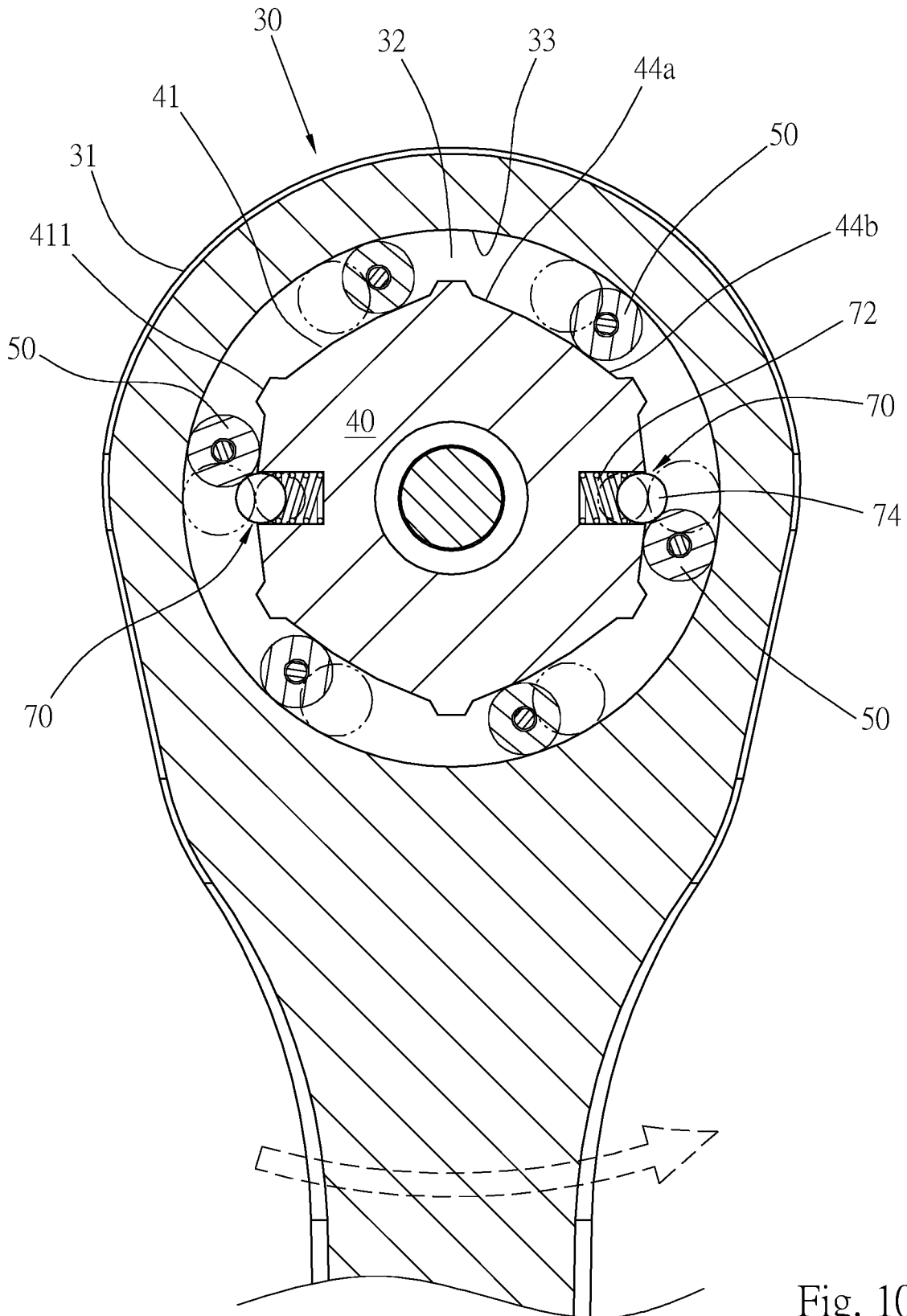


Fig. 10

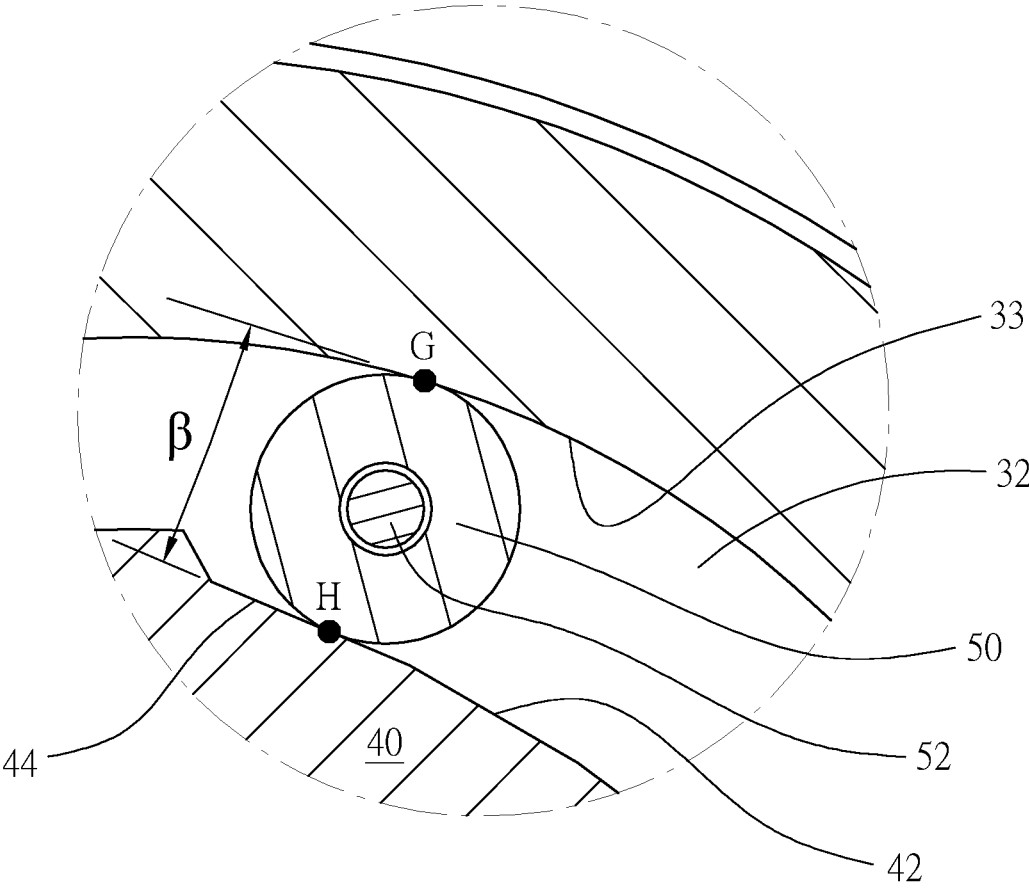


Fig. 11

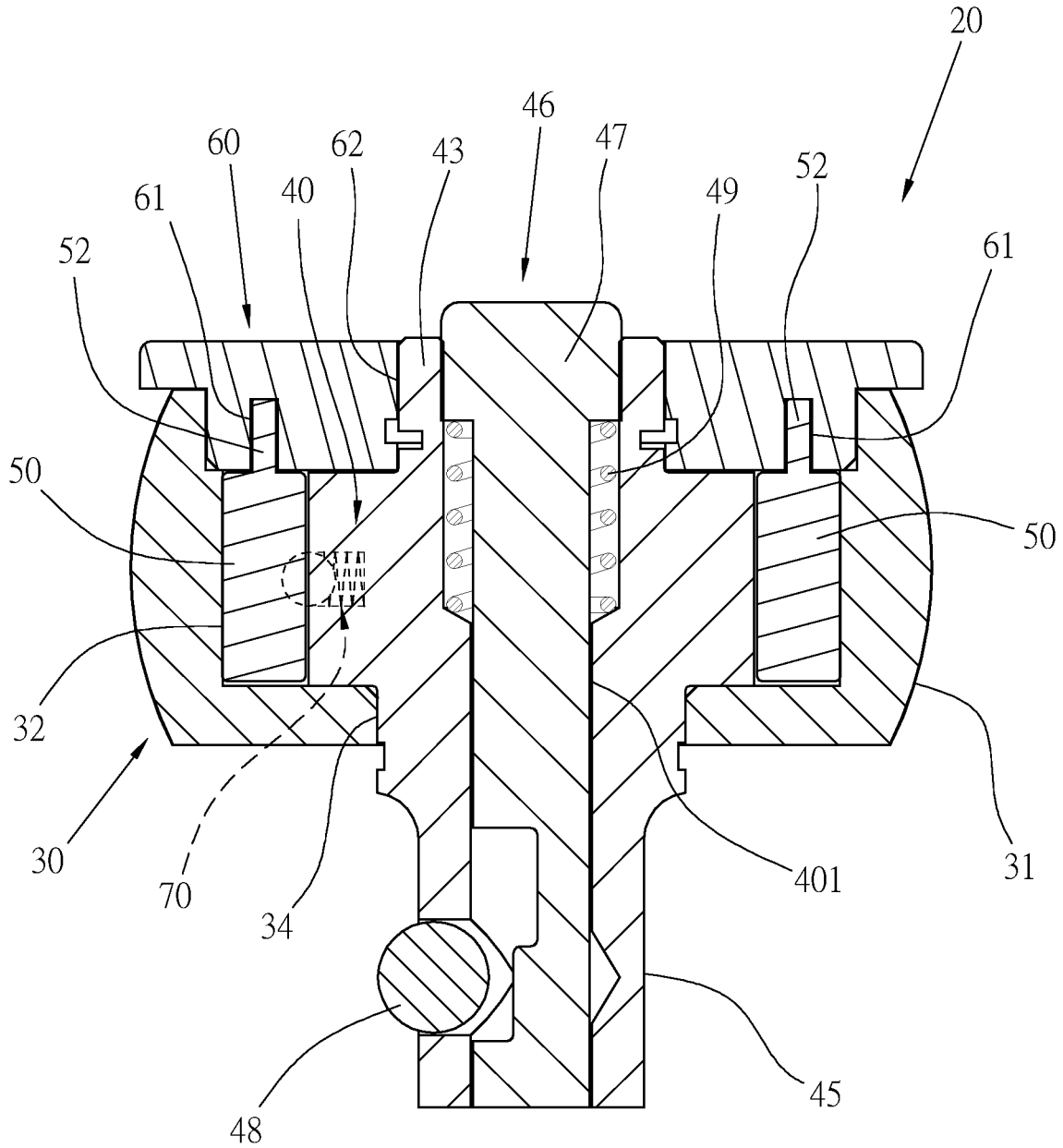


Fig. 12

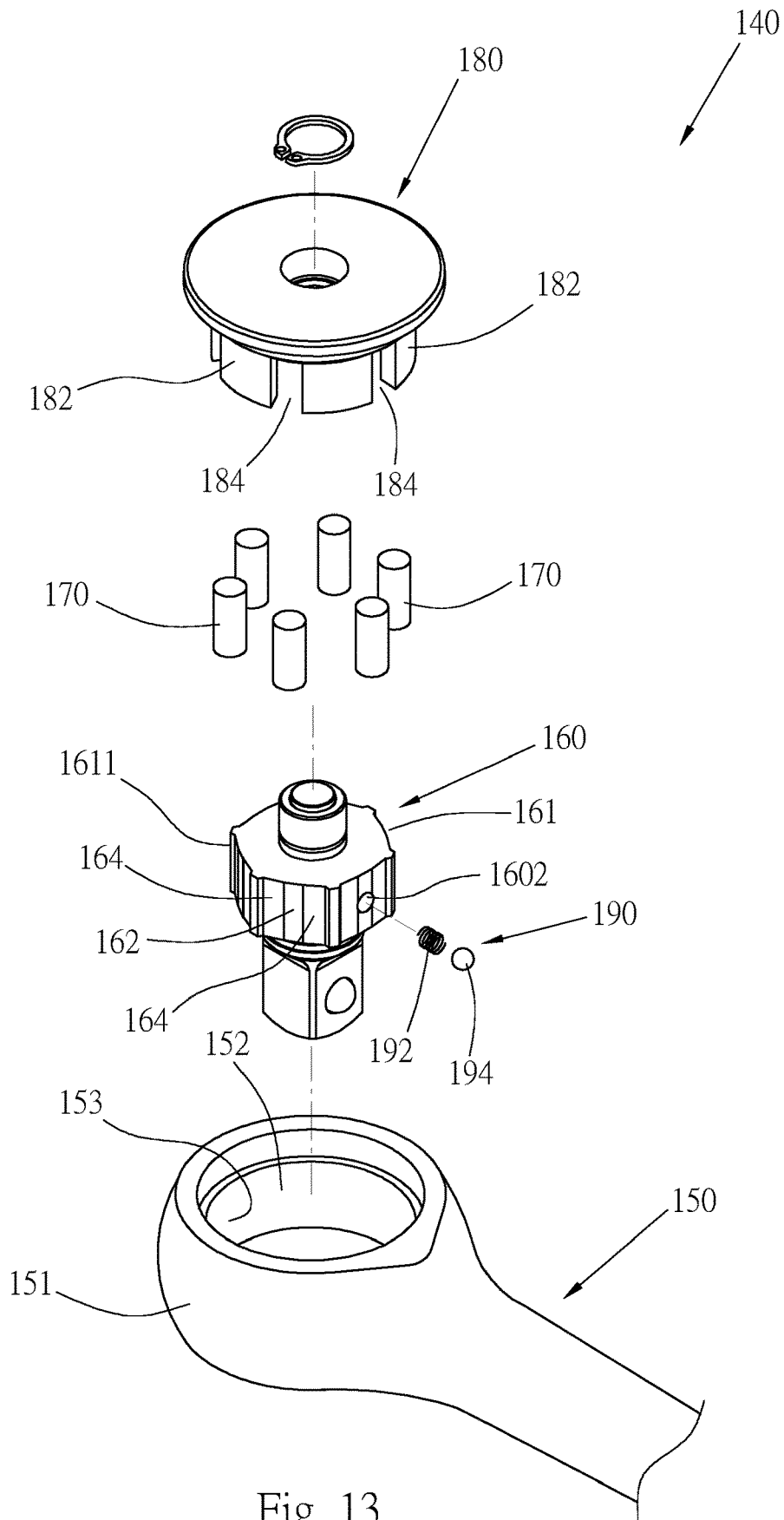


Fig. 13

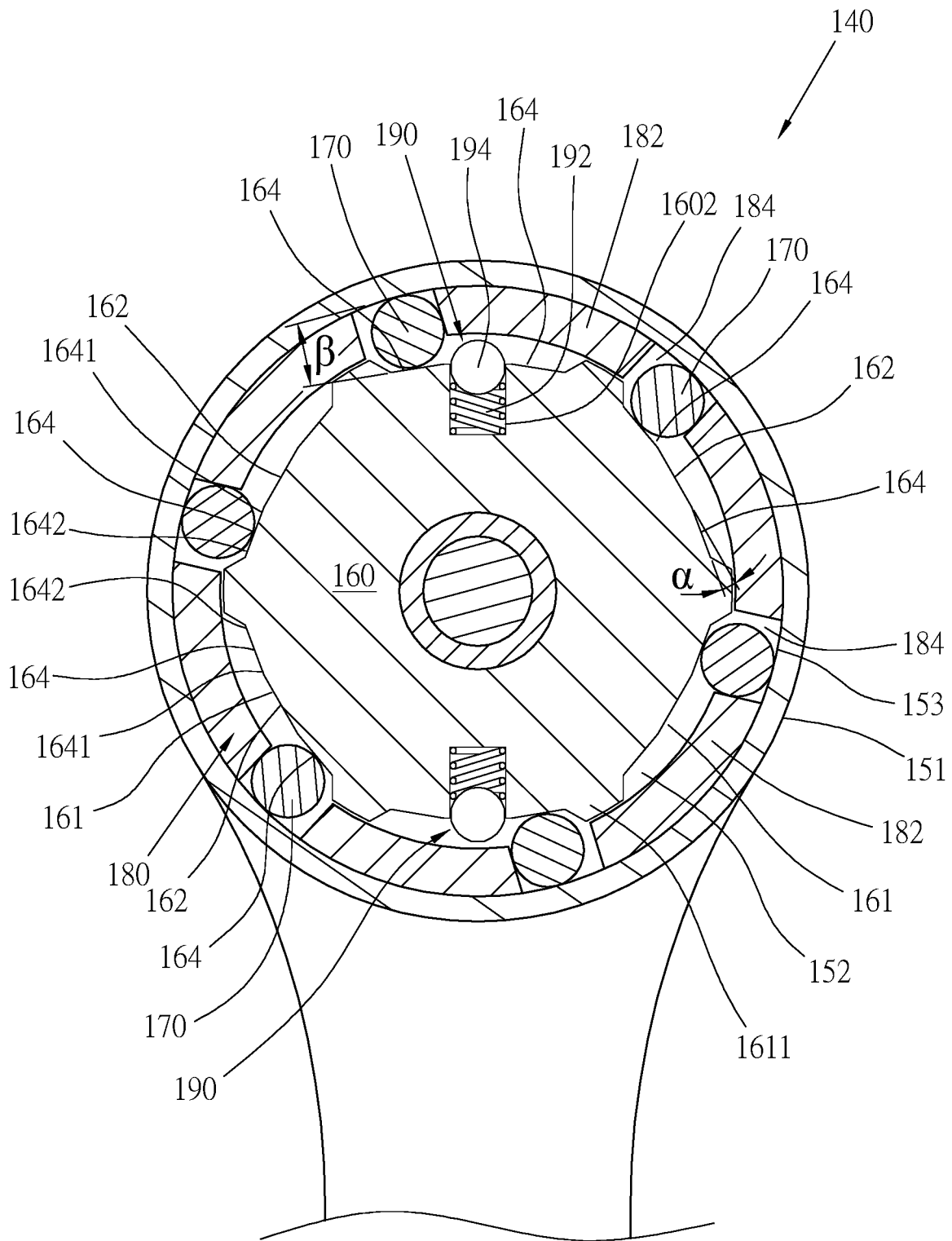


Fig. 14

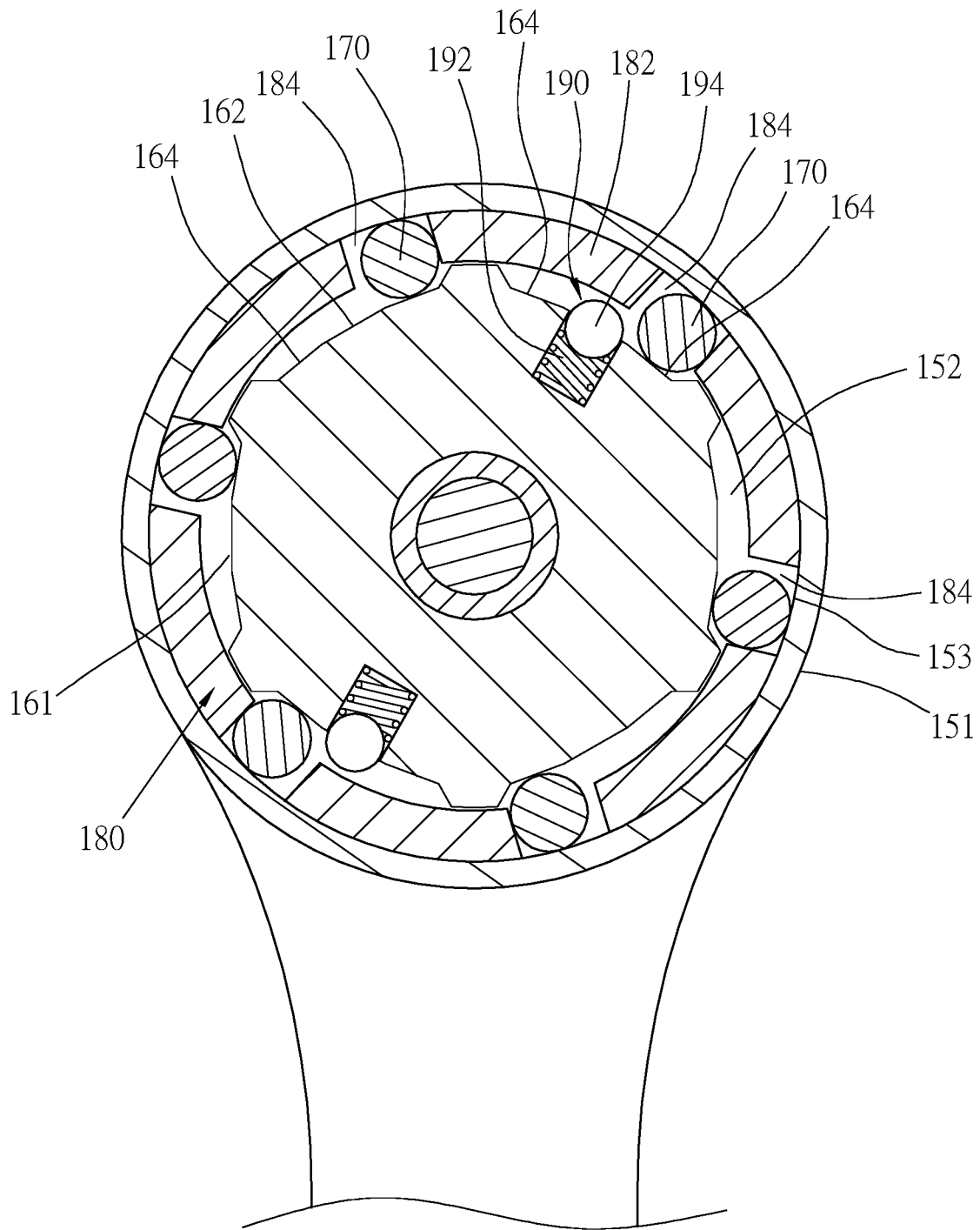


Fig. 15

## ROLLER WRENCH

## CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This patent application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 62/981,322, entitled "ROLLER WRENCH", filed on Feb. 25, 2020, and priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 63/003,775, entitled "ROLLER WRENCH", filed on Apr. 1, 2020.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

## Field of Invention

The invention is related to wrenches, and more particularly to a roller wrench.

## Related Art

FIG. 1 shows a conventional reversible roller wrench 10, a driving member 14 is installed in a circular chamber 12 of a head 11, the driving member 14 has six sides 15, a center of each of the sides 15 has a concave portion 152, and the concave portion 152 makes two edges of each of the sides 15 respectively form a latching surface 151. Six rollers 16 are installed between the six sides 15 and a peripheral wall 13 of the chamber 12 respectively. A reversing knob 17 is installed on a top of the head 11, and six walls 171 are protrudingly provided on a bottom surface of the reversing knob 17 and six limiting grooves 172 are formed between the six walls 171; the six rollers 16 are respectively limited in the six limiting grooves 172, as shown in FIG. 2. The reversing knob 17 can be rotated and positioned at two positions by the three elastic positioning components 18. Please refer to FIGS. 1 and 3, the three elastic positioning components 18 are respectively installed in three holes 173 provided on the bottom surface of the reversing knob 17, a top surface of the driving member 14 is provided with two sets of positioning holes 153 and 154, and the elastic positioning components 18 can be elastically snapped into either set of the two sets of positioning holes 153 and 154.

When the reversing knob 17 is rotated in one direction, the reversing knob 17 can be switched to be positioned at a first position, as shown in FIG. 2. At this time, one ends the three elastic positioning components 18 are elastically snapped into the first set of the positioning holes 153, and this makes each of the rollers 16 to contact with the latching surface 151 (such as the latching surface on the left edge) at one edge of each of the sides 15; when the reversing knob 17 is rotated in another direction, the reversing knob 17 can be switched to a second position, and the rollers 16 are respectively moved to another edge of each of the sides 15 so that each of the rollers 16 is in contact with the latching surface 151 (for example, the latching surface on the right edge) at another edge of each of the sides 15; and the elastic positioning components 18 are elastically snapped into the second set of the positioning holes 154 respectively. By switching the reversing knob 17 to the first position or the second position, the roller wrench 10 has a reversing function.

Each of the rollers 16 has a disengaging-engaging function with the latching surface 151 with which the roller 16 is in contact. Taking the latching surface 151 on the left edge of FIG. 2 as an example, there is an included angle  $\theta$  between each of the latching surfaces 151 and the peripheral wall 13 of the chamber 12, on the left side of the latching

surface 151, a gap between the latching surface 151 and the peripheral wall 13 gradually decreases, and on the right side of the latching surface 151, a gap between the latching surface 151 and the peripheral wall 13 gradually increases.

When the wrench 10 is turned clockwise, the roller 16 moves toward a direction of a small gap, and therefore, each of the rollers 16, each of the corresponding latching surfaces 151 and the peripheral wall 13 of the chamber 12 are latched with one another, and the wrench 10 can drive the driving member 14 to turn clockwise; conversely, when the wrench 10 is turned counterclockwise, the roller 16 moves toward a direction of a large gap, each of the rollers 16, each of the corresponding latching surfaces 151 and the peripheral wall 13 of the chamber 12 cannot be latched with one another, and the wrench 10 cannot drive the driving member 14 to rotate.

The conventional roller wrench 10 has a certain number of disadvantages that needs to be overcome. If the reversing knob 17 needs to be positioned at the first position or the second position, the top surface of the driving member 14 and the bottom surface of the reversing knob 17 have to be respectively disposed with the two sets of the positioning holes 153, 154 and the holes 173 for installing the elastic positioning components 18 and generating elastic positioning function, however, the positioning holes 153, 154 and the holes 173 increase the manufacturing costs and the complexity of the manufacturing process. Furthermore, due to the limitation of the disposing locations, the positioning holes 153, 154 have small hole diameter and shallow depth, which makes it easy for the elastic positioning components 18 to slide out of the positioning holes 153, 154, such uncertain and unreliable positioning will result in the rollers 16 being unable to be effectively positioned in their positions.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention aims to solve the above-disclosed drawbacks, and its main object is to provide a roller wrench and to make the roller wrench capable of providing reliable positioning function, and effectively positioning rollers and a reversing knob of the roller wrench in their positions.

Another object of the invention is to provide a roller wrench, and to make the roller wrench easy to be manufactured and the manufacturing costs can be reduced.

In order to achieve the above-mentioned objects, the roller wrench provided by the invention comprises:

a body with a head, a circular chamber disposed in the head;

a driving member being a regular polygonal component with a plurality of sides, the driving member being installed in the chamber of the head and capable of rotating in the chamber;

a plurality of rollers installed in the chamber and respectively located between the sides of the driving member and a peripheral wall of the chamber; and

a reversing knob rotatably installed on the head and capable of driving the rollers to move in the chamber, so that each of the rollers moves between one edge and another edge of each of the sides of the driving member; further comprising:

at least one elastic positioning component, each of the elastic positioning components is installed on one of the sides of the driving member, and capable of elastically moving into the driving member or protruding from a peripheral surface of the driving member; the elastic positioning component is moved into the driving member when

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being compressed; and is protruded from the driving member when not being acted on by an external force;

at least one of the rollers is limited by the at least one elastic positioning component to position the rollers and the reversing knob; when the reversing knob is rotated, the roller presses the elastic positioning component to make the roller move from one of the edges to the other edge of the side of the driving member.

Thereby, the elastic positioning component is capable of positioning the rollers and the reversing knob, and an elastic positioning structure of the roller wrench is relatively simple, easy to be manufactured and can reduce the manufacturing costs.

Preferably, each of the elastic positioning components is located at a center of the corresponding side that the elastic positioning component is installed on.

Preferably, at least one installation hole is recessed on at least one of the sides of the driving member; the at least one elastic positioning component is installed in the installation hole and can be moved into or protruded from the installation hole.

Preferably, the elastic positioning component has an elastic element and an abutting member, which are installed in the installation hole, the abutting member is abutted by the elastic element and protruded from the peripheral surface of the driving member; and the abutting member of the elastic positioning component limits one of the rollers.

Preferably, one end of each of the rollers is rotatably pivotally connected to one end surface of the reversing knob; when the reversing knob is rotated, the reversing knob drives the rollers to displace.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The objects, features, and achieved efficacies of the invention can be understood from the description and drawings of the following preferred embodiments, in which:

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of a conventional roller wrench;

FIG. 2 is a combinational cross-sectional view of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along section line 3-3 of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a roller wrench of a first preferred embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 5 is an exploded perspective view of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along section line 6-6 of FIG. 4;

FIG. 7 is a top view of a driving member of the first preferred embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view taken along section line 8-8 of FIG. 6;

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view taken along section line 9-9 of FIG. 6 showing that rollers of the roller wrench are positioned at first positions;

FIG. 10 is similar to FIG. 9 showing that the rollers of the roller wrench are positioned at second positions;

FIG. 11 is an enlarged schematic view of the rollers, latching surfaces and a peripheral wall of a chamber of the wrench;

FIG. 12 is similar to FIG. 8 and is a cross-sectional view of the roller wrench of a second preferred embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 13 is an exploded perspective view of the roller wrench of a third preferred embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 14 is a combinational cross-sectional view of FIG. 13 and a horizontal cross-sectional view showing that the rollers are positioned at the first positions; and

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FIG. 15 is similar to FIG. 14 showing the rollers are positioned at the second positions.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Please refer to FIGS. 4 to 6 for a roller wrench 20 of a first preferred embodiment of the invention, the roller wrench 20 comprises: a body 30, a driving member 40, a plurality of rollers 50, a reversing knob 60 and at least one elastic positioning component 70.

The body 30 has a head 31 and a shaft 36 connected to each other, and the head 31 is located at a front end of the shaft 36. A top surface of the head 31 is inwardly recessed with a circular chamber 32; and a bottom surface of the head 31 is penetrated, such as by disposing with a through hole 34.

Please refer to FIG. 7 in conjunction with the above figures. The driving member 40 is a regular polygonal component, such as a regular quadrilateral, a regular pentagon, a regular hexagon, a regular octagon, etc., and has a plurality of sides. In the preferred embodiment disclosed in this specification, the driving member 40 is a regular hexagonal component as an example, and has six sides 41. Each of the sides 41 of the driving member 40 has a central area 42 which is a flat surface; each of the sides 41 is respectively provided with a concave (recessed toward an inside of the driving member 40) latching surface 44 on two sides of the central area 42, each of the latching surfaces 44 has an inner side 441 connected to the central area 42 and an outer side 442 away from the central area 42. A concave state of each of the latching surfaces 44 is gradually recessed inwardly from the inner side 441 to the outer side 442, so that the outer side 442 is recessed from each of the sides 41. Although the latching surfaces 44 are flat in appearance, each of the latching surfaces 44 can be a gradually concaved arc surface. On each of the sides 41, an included angle  $\alpha$  is formed between each of the latching surfaces 44 and the central area 42, the included angle  $\alpha$  is between 1 degree and 10.4 degrees, or between 2.2 degrees and 10.4 degrees, preferably between 4.3 degrees and 8.8 degrees. A protrusion 411 is further provided between the two adjacent sides 41, and each of the protrusions 411 is formed between the outer sides 442 of the two adjacent latching surfaces 44, which is capable of increasing a structural strength of the driving member 40. The driving member 40 is installed in the chamber 32 of the head 31 and capable of rotating in the chamber 32. In addition, the driving member 40 is used for coupling and driving threadedly-connecting elements such as nuts or bolts, or coupling sockets. A center of the driving member 40 can be provided with a polygonal sleeve hole to sleeve and connect with a threadedly-connecting element; a bottom surface of the driving member 40 of this embodiment has an insert column 45 protruding outside of the head 31 from the through hole 34. In addition, a quick snap mechanism 46, as shown in FIGS. 5, 8 and 9, is provided in the driving member 40, and includes a rod 47 slidably installed in a slideway 401 of the driving member 40. When the rod 47 is pressed, a bead 48 can be pushed to expose the bead 48 from the insert column 45 to snap with a socket. A spring 49 can be used to reposition the rod 47. The quick snap mechanism 46 is a conventional component and is not a main subject matter of the invention, so it will not be further described.

A quantity of the rollers **50** is the same as a quantity of the sides **41** of the driving member **40**, that is, the wrench **20** in the preferred embodiment of the specification has six rollers **50**.

The reversing knob **60** is generally disk-shaped, and the rollers **50** are arranged in a circle and pivotally disposed on a bottom surface of the reversing knob **60** at equal intervals. Please refer to FIG. **8**, a top end of each of the rollers **50** is pivotally connected to the bottom surface of the reversing knob **60** by a pivot shaft **52** so that the rollers **50** are capable of rotating freely. In this embodiment, each of the pivot shafts **52** is an independent member, and its two ends are respectively pivotally disposed in a pivot hole **61** in the bottom surface of the reversing knob **60** and in a pivot hole **51** in a top surface of each of the rollers **50**. Please refer to FIG. **12** for a cross-sectional view of a second preferred embodiment of the roller wrench **20** of the invention (the same components use the reference numbers of the first preferred embodiment). Each of the pivot shafts **52** can also be integrally formed with each of the rollers **50**, and its free end is pivotally disposed in the pivot hole **61** of the reversing knob **60**. In a similar way, in implementation, each of the pivot shafts **52** can also be integrally formed with the reversing knob **60**, and its free end is pivotally disposed in the pivot hole **51** of each of the rollers **50**.

Please refer to FIGS. **8** and **9**, the rollers **50** and the reversing knob **60** are installed in the head **31**, the rollers **50** are placed in the circular chamber **32**, and each of the rollers **50** is located between one of the sides **41** of the driving member **40** and a peripheral wall **33** of the chamber **32**; the reversing knob **60** covers the top surface of the head **31**, seals the chamber **32**, and is capable of being rotated. A protruded wall **43** provided on a top surface of the driving member **40** penetrates from a through hole **62** in a center of the reversing knob **60**. The chamber **32**, the driving member **40** and the reversing knob **60** are concentric.

The elastic positioning component **70** is installed on a peripheral surface of the driving member **40**. This preferred embodiment provides the two elastic positioning components **70**, which can be respectively installed on any two of the sides **41** of the driving member **40**, for example, on the two different sides **41** not adjacent to each other. The two elastic positioning components **70** are arranged on the two sides **41** of the driving member **40** at equal intervals (180 degrees apart) in this embodiment. Each of the elastic positioning components **70** has an elastic element **72** and an abutting member **74**, which are installed in an installation hole **402** of one of the sides **41** of the driving member **40**, and are capable of displacing in the installation hole **402**. The abutting member **74** is preferably a bead, which is abutted by the elastic element **72** to be exposed from the peripheral surface of the driving member **40**. Each of the elastic positioning components **70** is located between the two latching surfaces **44** of the side **41** where the elastic positioning component **70** is located at, that is, located at the central area **42** of the side **41**. As shown in FIG. **9**, the abutting member **74** of each of the elastic positioning components **70** restricts displacement of one of the rollers **50**. Since all the rollers **50** are pivotally connected to the reversing knob **60**, the rollers **50** have a relationship of moving simultaneously and are incapable of moving independently. As shown in the figures, when some of the rollers **50** are restrained by the elastic positioning components **70** and incapable of moving freely, all the rollers **50** are incapable of moving freely. Therefore, the two elastic positioning components **70** simultaneously restrain all the rollers **50** to position the rollers **50** and the reversing knob **60**.

The usage state of the roller wrench **20** will be described hereinafter. The reversing knob **60** is capable of moving the rollers **50** to a first position or a second position to switch the roller wrench **20** in different operating directions. Based on the directions of FIGS. **4**, **9** and **10**, when the reversing knob **60** is turned counterclockwise, the reversing knob **60** can be switched to the first position, and the rollers **50** can be moved to the first positions as shown in FIG. **9**, so that each of the rollers **50** contacts with a latching surface **44a** at a left edge of the corresponding side **41**; when the reversing knob **60** is turned clockwise, the reversing knob **60** is switched to the second position, and the rollers **50** are moved to the second positions as shown in FIG. **10**, so that each of the rollers **50** contacts with a latching surface **44b** at a right edge of the corresponding side **41**. In order to facilitate identification of the first position and the second position, in this specification, the reference numeral **44a** represents the latching surface at the left edge, and the reference numeral **44b** represents the latching surface at the right edge. When collectively referring to the latching surface, it is indicated by the reference numeral **44**.

FIG. **9** shows that the reversing knob **60** switches the rollers **50** to the first positions, at this time, each of the rollers **50** contacts with the latching surface **44a** at the left edge of the corresponding side **41**; the two elastic positioning components **70** are capable of restricting the rollers **50** at the first positions, so that the rollers **50** are incapable of moving to the second positions, at the same time, the reversing knob **60** also remains positioned at the first position.

On the outer side **442** of each of the latching surfaces **44a**, a gap between each of the latching surfaces **44a** and the peripheral wall **33** of the chamber **32** gradually decreases, and on the inner side **441** of each of the latching surfaces **44a**, a gap between each of the latching surfaces **44a** and the peripheral wall **33** gradually increases. When the rollers **50** are at the first positions, and the wrench **20** is turned clockwise, the rollers **50** move toward a direction (that is, toward the outer sides **442** of the latching surfaces **44a**) of a small gap between the latching surfaces **44a** and the peripheral wall. Therefore, each of the rollers **50**, each of the latching surfaces **44a** and the peripheral wall **33** of the chamber **32** are latched with one another, and the wrench **20** is capable of driving the driving member **40** to rotate clockwise, thereby rotating a threadedly-connecting element clockwise. Conversely, when the wrench **20** is turned counterclockwise, the rollers **50** will move toward a direction of a large gap, each of the rollers **50**, each of the latching surfaces **44a** and the peripheral wall **33** of the chamber **32** are incapable of latching with one another, and the wrench **20** is incapable of driving the driving member **40** to rotate. With this disengaging-engaging effect, the wrench **20** is capable of rotating a threadedly-connecting element unidirectionally (clockwise).

Please refer to FIG. **9**, since the outer side **442** of each of the latching surfaces **44a**(**44**) is an inward concave design, an included angle  $\beta$  between each of the latching surfaces **44a** and the peripheral wall **33** of the chamber **32** is smaller, and a width of a gap between each of the latching surfaces **44a** and the peripheral wall **33** changes relatively gradually, that is, a gap between each of the latching surfaces **44a** and the chamber **32** does not reduce quickly, so when each of the rollers **50** moves toward a direction of a small gap, each of the rollers **50** is capable of moving a longer distance. Using a center **c** of each of the sides **41** as a starting point, a distance **d** of the roller **50** moving toward a position where the gap is small is longer, so that each of the rollers **50**, each of the latching surfaces **44a** and the peripheral wall **33** are

capable of effectively latching with one another and producing disengaging-engaging function without the occurrence of slippage and losing effect.

When the reversing knob **60** is rotated clockwise to the second position, the rollers **50** are moved to the second positions and respectively contact with the latching surfaces **44b** at the right edges of the sides **41**, as shown in FIG. **10**. In the process of the rollers **50** moving from the latching surfaces **44a** at the left edges to the latching surfaces **44b** at the right edges, the two elastic positioning components **70** will be compressed, as shown by an imaginary line, so that the abutting members **74** will be moved into the driving member **40**, after the rollers **50** have passed over the abutting members **74** and moved to the latching surfaces **44b** at the right edges, the abutting members **74** of the two elastic positioning components **70** will be elastically pushed out by the elastic elements **72**, and the abutting members **74** will position the rollers **50** on the latching surfaces **44b** at the right edges, and also position the reversing knob **60** at the second position.

When the rollers **50** are positioned at the second positions as shown in FIG. **10**, and the wrench **20** is rotated counterclockwise, each of the rollers **50** will move toward a direction (that is, toward the outer sides **442** of the latching surfaces **44b**) of a small gap between each of the latching surfaces **44b** and the peripheral wall **33**. Therefore, each of the rollers **50**, each of the latching surfaces **44b** and the peripheral wall **33** of the chamber **32** are latched with one another, and the wrench **20** is capable of driving the driving member **40** to rotate counterclockwise. Conversely, when the wrench **20** is turned clockwise, the rollers **50** will move toward a direction of a large gap, each of the rollers **50**, each of the latching surfaces **44b** and the peripheral wall **33** of the chamber **32** are incapable of latching with one another, and the wrench **20** is incapable of driving the driving member **40** to rotate. Thereby, the wrench **20** is capable of rotating a threadedly-connecting element unidirectionally (counterclockwise).

The wrench **20** of this embodiment (and the wrench **20** of the second preferred embodiment of FIG. **12**) has the following efficacies of being capable of overcoming the disadvantages of the conventional structure. In the structural design of the invention, the elastic positioning component **70** has the functions of the wall **171** and the elastic positioning component **18** of the conventional structure of FIG. **1**, that is, the elastic positioning component **70** is capable of reliably positioning the rollers **50** at the first positions or the second positions, unless an operator turns the reversing knob **60** by hand, the rollers **50** remain in position and are incapable of moving from the first positions to the second positions or from the second positions to the first positions. At the same time, the elastic positioning component **70** positions the reversing knob **60** at the first or second position.

Secondly, as for positioning the reversing knob **60** and the roller **50**, the invention only needs to install the elastic positioning component **70** in the driving member **40**, the reversing knob **60** and the roller **50** can be positioned by using the elastic abutting relationship between the elastic positioning component **70** and the corresponding roller **50**. Compared with the elastic positioning component **18** and the positioning holes **153**, **154** of the conventional structure, the elastic positioning structure of the invention is significantly more simplified. Therefore, the structure of the invention is easier to be manufactured and can reduce costs.

Furthermore, since the outer side **442** of each of the latching surfaces **44** of the invention is an inward concave

design, when each of the rollers **50** moves toward a direction of a small gap, each of the rollers **50** is capable of moving a longer distance (as shown in FIG. **9**), so that each of the rollers **50**, each of the latching surfaces **44** and the peripheral wall **33** of the chamber **32** are capable of effectively latching with one another and producing disengaging-engaging function. In addition, please refer to FIG. **11**, since a degree of the included angle  $\beta$  between the latching surface **44** and the peripheral wall **33** is small, when latching is formed, a contact point G between the peripheral wall **33** and the roller **50**, and a contact point H between the latching surface **44** and the roller **50** can be closer to a center of the roller **50**, which are capable of increasing a torque that the wrench **20** is capable of withstanding.

FIGS. **13** to **15** are a third preferred embodiment of a roller wrench **140** of the invention, which also comprises: a body **150**, a driving member **160**, a plurality of rollers **170**, a reversing knob **180** and at least one elastic positioning component **190**.

A head **151** of the body **150** is recessed with a circular chamber **152**.

The driving member **160** is installed in the circular chamber **152** of the head **151**, and is a regular polygonal component, such as a regular hexagon, and has six sides **161**, each of the sides **161** has a central area **162** and two inwardly recessed latching surfaces **164** located on two sides of the central area **162**. Each of the latching surfaces **164** has an inner side **1641** connected to the central area **162** and an outer side **1642** away from the central area **162**, and a concave state of each of the latching surfaces **164** is gradually recessed inwardly from the inner side **1641** to the outer side **1642**. A protrusion **1611** is formed between the outer sides **1642** of the two adjacent latching surfaces **164** of the two adjacent sides **161**. The included angle  $\alpha$  is formed between each of the latching surfaces **164** and each of the central areas **162**, and a degree of the included angle  $\alpha$  is between 1 degree and 10.4 degrees, or between 2.2 degrees and 10.4 degrees, preferably between 4.3 degrees and 8.8 degrees. An included angle  $\beta$  is also formed between each of the latching surfaces **164** and a peripheral wall **153** of the chamber **152**.

The six rollers **170** are installed in the circular chamber **152** and are respectively located between the six sides **161** and the peripheral wall **153** of the chamber **152**.

A bottom surface of the reversing knob **180** is provided with six walls **182**, which are arranged in a circular shape at equal intervals, and has six limiting grooves **184** formed between the six walls **182**. The reversing knob **180** is installed on a top surface of the head **151**, the walls **182** and the limiting grooves **184** are located in the chamber **152**; and the six rollers **170** are respectively limited in the six limiting grooves **184**.

This embodiment has two elastic positioning components **190** installed on a peripheral surface of the driving member **160**. The two elastic positioning components **190** can be installed on any two of the sides **161** of the driving member **160**, and each of the elastic positioning components **190** is preferably disposed at a center of the side **161** where the elastic positioning component **190** is located at (for example, disposed in the central area **162** of the side **161**), that is, located between the two latching surfaces **164** of the side **161**. Each of the elastic positioning components **190** has an elastic element **192** and an abutting member **194**, which are installed in an installation hole **1602** of one of the sides **161** of the driving member **160**, and the abutting member **194** is abutted by the elastic element **192** to be exposed from the peripheral surface of the driving member **160**.

The reversing knob **180** is capable of being switched between a first position and a second position, and driving the rollers **170** to displace. FIG. **14** shows that the reversing knob **180** is located at the first position, and at the same time, the limiting grooves **184** of the reversing knob **180** position the rollers **170** at the first positions, so that the rollers **170** contact with the latching surfaces **164** at left edges of the sides **161**. The abutting members **194** of the two elastic positioning components **190** are capable of limiting the rollers **170** at the first positions, thereby positioning the reversing knob **180** at the first position.

When the reversing knob **180** is rotated to the second position, as shown in FIG. **15**, the reversing knob **180** drives the rollers **170** to move to the second positions and contact with the latching surfaces **164** at right edges of the sides **161**. After switching, the abutting members **194** of the two elastic positioning components **190** limit the rollers **170** at the second positions, thereby positioning the reversing knob **180** at the second position.

The latching surfaces **164** of the driving member **160** of this embodiment are capable of causing the driving member **160**, the rollers **170**, and the peripheral wall **153** of the chamber **152** to be effectively latched with one another and to produce effective disengaging-engaging function, and a contact point between the peripheral wall **153** of the chamber **152** and the roller **170** and a contact point between the latching surfaces **164** and the roller **170** to be closer to a center of the roller **170**.

The two elastic positioning components **190** are capable of effectively positioning the reversing knob **180** and the rollers **170** at the first positions or the second positions. Compared with the conventional structure in FIG. **1**, the structure of the elastic positioning components **190** of this embodiment is simpler, easy to be manufactured and can reduce costs.

It is to be understood that the above description is only preferred embodiments of the present invention and is not used to limit the present invention, and changes in accordance with the concepts of the present invention may be made without departing from the spirit of the present invention, for example, the equivalent effects produced by various transformations, variations, modifications and applications made to the configurations or arrangements shall still fall within the scope covered by the appended claims of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

**1.** A roller wrench comprising:

- a body with a head, a circular chamber being disposed in the head;
- a driving member being a regular polygonal component with a plurality of sides, the driving member being installed in the chamber of the head and capable of rotating in the chamber;
- a plurality of rollers with a quantity the same as a quantity of the sides of the driving member, the rollers being installed in the chamber and respectively located between the sides of the driving member and a peripheral wall of the chamber; and
- a reversing knob being disk-shaped and rotatably installed on the head, the reversing knob being capable of driving the rollers to move in the chamber, so that each of the rollers moving between one edge and another edge of each of the sides of the driving member; further comprising:

at least one elastic positioning component, each of the elastic positioning components being installed on one of the sides of the driving member and located between the two edges of the side, and capable of elastically moving into the driving member or protruding from a peripheral surface of the driving member; the elastic positioning component being moved into the driving member when being compressed;

and being protruded from the driving member when not being acted on by an external force;

at least one of the rollers being limited by the at least one elastic positioning component to position the rollers and the reversing knob; when the reversing knob being rotated, the roller pressing the elastic positioning component to make the rollers moving from one of the edges to the other edge of each of the sides of the driving member respectively;

wherein the rollers are arranged in a circle at equal intervals, and one end of each of the rollers is directly rotatably pivotally connected to a bottom surface of the reversing knob via a pivot shaft; when the reversing knob is rotated, the reversing knob drives the rollers to displace.

**2.** The roller wrench as claimed in claim **1**, wherein each of the elastic positioning components is located at a center of the corresponding side that the elastic positioning component is installed on.

**3.** The roller wrench as claimed in claim **1**, wherein at least one installation hole is recessed on at least one of the sides of the driving member; the at least one elastic positioning component is installed in the installation hole and can be moved into or protruded from the installation hole.

**4.** The roller wrench as claimed in claim **3**, wherein the elastic positioning component has an elastic element and an abutting member installed in the installation hole and capable of displacing in the installation hole, the abutting member is abutted by the elastic element and protruded from the peripheral surface of the driving member; and the abutting member of the elastic positioning component limits one of the rollers.

**5.** The roller wrench as claimed in claim **1**, comprising at least two elastic positioning components respectively installed on at least two sides of the driving member.

**6.** The roller wrench as claimed in claim **1**, comprising two elastic positioning components respectively disposed on the two sides of the driving member and 180 degrees apart.

**7.** The roller wrench as claimed in claim **1**, wherein each of the sides of the driving member has a central area, a concave latching surface is respectively provided on two sides of the central area, each of the latching surfaces has an inner side connected to the central area and an outer side away from the central area, a concave state of each of the latching surfaces is gradually concaved inwardly from the inner side to the outer side; an included angle with a small degree is formed between each of the latching surfaces and the central area of each of the sides; when each of the rollers is located on one edge of each of the sides, a peripheral surface of the roller contacts with the corresponding latching surface and the peripheral wall of the chamber, so that the body, the rollers and the driving member are latched with one another.

**8.** The roller wrench as claimed in claim **7**, wherein each of the elastic positioning components is installed on the central area of one of the sides of the driving member.